Discontent Among the Tribes

Indian Self-Help Is Key to U.S. Policy

By Vine Deloria Jr.
New York Times Service

Policymakers in Congress and in the Interior Department continue to regard decisions made in haste in 1945 as imperatives which they must follow today. Only by a vigilant National Congress of American Indians watching the Washington scene day and night have Indian people been able to stop further implementation of this policy.

Walter Hickel, in his casual remarks, stirred up a hornet's nest of Indian concern. It did not seem possible to tribal leaders that the new Administration would return to a policy proven bankrupt when it was applied to their land holdings in 1887, again proven bankrupt in 1954 with the further dissipation of their remaining lands and resources, and completely out of tune with the social movements of today.

Maintain Identity

Indian tribes have been able, in spite of all pressures exerted against them, and the failure of the federal government to defend their rights, to maintain a capital in land and resources by which they can maintain their own communities.

They have been able to keep tribal governments alive and functioning. In the war on poverty, tribes provided services for all people within reservation boundaries, red or white, and many children received services that they would not have otherwise received because their counties did not want to sponsor programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Enlightening Record

The record of Indian people as a recognized self-governing community is enlightening. The progress of the last decade is spectacular and sophisticated for a people with a national average of eight years of education.

Indian people are now demanding control of education programs through the creation of Indian reservation school boards. They are certain they can do better than either the state or federal education they have been given in the past. The variety

Last of a Series

of projects undertaken by Indian communities is staggering and encompasses everything from sawmills to ocean-going fishing vessels and motels to carpet factories.

American society has much to learn from Indian tribes. It may all be lost if another era of struggle over reservation existence is initiated. The black community, spearheaded by the demands for reparations by James Forman, is desperately seeking capital funds. Indian tribes already have capital in land and resources and have demonstrated how well it can be used.

Blacks and Mexicans are developing rural cooperatives in an effort to solve the poverty of their people in the rural areas. Indian tribes have already proven that rural corporations and cooperatives can and do work when undertaken by a united community.

Conserving Resources

Conservationists are pointing out the rapidly dwindling natural resources of the nation, the danger of total extinction of life unless strong conservation practices are begun at once. The Quinault and Lummi Indian tribes have already zoned their beaches to conserve their natural state, while the White Mountain Apaches have developed nearly 30 artificial lakes and maintain the best fishing and recreation areas in Arizona.

The power movements, the Amish situation in the Midwest, the desire of the Acadians in Louisiana to have French taught in schools, the conflict between the ethnic groups in the urban areas, all point toward new social concepts revolving around a number of ethnic and racial communities desiring to conduct their own affairs. Even the rising conservative trend in politics seeks power at the local level rather than continued direction from long distance.

Enmities Receding

Tribes have overcome enmities of the past. They were once far deeper and more bitter than in the current impasse between black and white.

Unemployment is declining as tribal programs are committed to creating jobs, not simply making profits. Land is being renewed, beaches and rivers are being cleared and the reservations are becoming models of proper land use. Indian society is stabilizing itself to face the instantaneous electric world of today far better than are other segments of American society.

The Indian outrage at Hickel was a cry to society at large. "If you destroy us," it really said, "you will destroy your last chance to understand who you are, where you have been, and where you have to go next in order to survive as a people."

Charles M. Manson
Faces Arraignment

Patricia Krenwinkel
Held in Alabama

Linda Kasabian
Murder Indictment

Susan Denise Atkins
Star Witness

—Associated Press Wirephoto
Charles D. Watson
Named in Warrant

Vendor Victim In Pizza Ploy

BOULDER, COLO. (AP) — Russell Weister drives a pizza truck and therein lies a tale of woe.

It started when Weister delivered a $9 order of four pizzas to a University of Colorado dormitory.

But he was told no one there had ordered them. When he came outside his truck had been stolen.

He called police and, while awaiting their arrival to report the stolen truck, his pizzas were stolen. The truck was found later. The pizzas were not.

State Turns Legal Wheels in Motion Against Suspects in Tate Murders

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Charles M. Manson was turned over to Los Angeles detectives by Inyo County authorities Tuesday for arraignment here Thursday on murder-conspiracy charges in the deaths of actress Sharon Tate and six others.

Inyo County had been holding the 35-year-old bearded leader of a communal clan in Independence, the county seat town 300 miles northeast of Los Angeles, on charges of arson and receiving stolen property.

Inyo County Dist. Atty Frank Fowles said his office would not drop its charges against Manson at this time.

To Appear Today

Manson will be arraigned alone. Three women indicted with him by a Los Angeles County grand jury Monday will appear for arraignment in Superior Court Wednesday.

The clerk in the office of Superior Court Judge William S. Keene, who will preside at the arraignments, said Manson's appearance was scheduled a day later because the office did not know whether he would be present when the Wednesday calendar was marked.

Manson is presently represented by Inyo County public defender Fred Shaefer. But Shaefer said Tuesday, "The matter of appointing an associate council will be discussed."

"A number of private counsel have offered their services" to Manson, said Shaefer, including some "who have essentially demanded that they represent him." Shaefer declined to name any of the attorneys.

Lists Other Suspects

Manson was indicted by the Los Angeles County grand jury Monday along with Susan Denise Atkins, 21; Charles D. Watson, 24; Patricia Krenwinkel, 22; and Linda Kasabian, 20, on charges of murder and conspiracy in the bizarre slayings last Aug. 9 of Miss Tate and four others at her Benedict Canyon home.

The same five, and Leslie Sankston, 19, also were indicted in the deaths of Leno LaBianca and his wife, Rosemary, the next night.

Receive Warrants

Watson is in McKinney, Tex., and Miss Krenwinkel in Mobile, Ala., where they were arrested on warrants.

Lawyers for both have said they will fight extradition.

Siovitz said California Gov. Ronald Reagan is expected to sign extradition papers on both Watson and Miss Krenwinkel this week.

All those indicted were described as members of Manson's clan, which police say occupied an old movie ranch near Los Angeles at the time of the Tate and LaBianca slayings. They later moved to an abandoned ranch near Death Valley.

Called 'God'

Manson, called "God" by his followers, was one of 22 persons arrested at the commune near Death Valley last October. He and nine others were charged with a number of offenses, among them possession of stolen autos.

Miss Atkins, also charged with murder in the death of Malibu musician Gary Hinman, was the grand jury's star witness, according to the jury foreman.

Her attorney, Richard Caballero, said Miss Atkins told the grand jury, that Manson, a short, slightly stooped man, had hypnotic-like power over members of the commune.

Autopsy Bid

Decision Due In Mary Jo Case Today

Reuters News Agency

WILKES-BARRE, PA. — A decision will be handed down Wednesday on a request for an autopsy on the body of Mary Jo Kopechne, the 28-year-old secretary killed in a car crash in July involving Sen. Edward Kennedy.

A spokesman for Judge Bernard C. Brominski said the decision would be announced at 9:30 a.m. at the Luzerne County Court here.

The judge held a two-day hearing in October on an autopsy petition by District Attorney Edmund Dinis of New Bedford, Mass., who is seeking an inquest into the death.

Miss Kopechne died when a car driven by Sen. Kennedy plunged off a narrow bridge into a tidal pond on Chappaquiddick Island, Mass. July 18.

Miss Kopechne is buried at nearby Larksville, where she lived as a child.

Her parents have declared themselves "unalterably opposed" to the exhumation of their daughter's body.

Utah Attorney Denounces Indian Termination Act

A Salt Lake City lawyer Tuesday joined a New York Times writer in labeling as "tragic" the effects of the 1954 federal legislation that terminated government trusteeship for certain Indian tribes, including mixed-blood members of the Ute Tribe.

Parker M. Nielson, legal counsel for the Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah, said "The effects of the policy have included the loss by the individual Indians of the pitiful remainder of their property rights and the creation of an economically unemployed and socially inept group of people in the state of Utah . . ."

In a series of New York Times articles that began Sunday in The Salt Lake Tribune, Vine Deloria Jr., an Indian, said the act "did nothing but dissipate tribal capital and destroy the rights of Indian tribes to have their own communities."

Over 27% of Agency

The Affiliated Ute Citizens represent slightly in excess of 27 percent of the Ute Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Agency who were terminated Aug. 27, 1964, under terms of termination act.

Mr. Nielson said at the time of termination, about 490 mixed blood (those with less than 51 percent Indian ancestry) were affected. The majority of the mixed bloods still reside in the Uintah Basin, several of them on their own property within the confines of Uintah and Ouray Reservation. However, their termination excluded them from the tribal rolls; they are not under the trusteeship of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and they generally are not involved in the programs administered by the Ute Tribal Business Committee at Fort Duchesne.

Perhaps More Serious

"The plight of the Utes is perhaps more serious than that of the more publicized Klamath (Oregon) and Menominee (Wisconsin) tribes because the Ute Termination Act was unique in its division of the tribe into two factions and the declaration that only Indians with in excess of 59 percent Indian ancestry could henceforth be members of the tribe, Mr. Nielson said.

"The effect on the faction being terminated (the mixed bloods) was to make them easy prey to more sophisticated businessmen whose acquisitive gaze was upon their property.

Systematically Cut Off

"The faction which was not terminated was subject to a situation in which they will be systematically disinherited of any interest in tribal property if they intermarry with non-Indians. That is true because the offspring of even a full-blooded Indian cannot acquire the requisite 51 percent Indian ancestry if one parent is non-Indian.

"What the termination did was tell Indians whose forefathers had lived on the reservation and whose relatives still live there that they are not Indians any more," Mr. Nielson said. "Many of them still feel they are Indians, but they are caught in the middle. They are not members of the white society and they cannot legally be members of the tribe."

Capital Subway Due

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Dedication ceremonies were held at the foot of Capitol Hill Tuesday for long-awaited $2.5 billion subway system designed to serve as a model for mass transportation planners across the nation.

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Natural Cerulean* Mink Coat Walking Length	$988
Natural Tourmaline* Mink Coat	$1,088
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